### UITY OF THE REDEEMED.

REV. DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

If the Wall of Heaven is so Dazzlingly Periect How Much More so What is Behind?

Text: "The foundations of the wall of the city were garnished with all manner of vectous stones."—Revelation xxi., 19.

Shall I be frank and tell you what are my designs on you to-day? They are to make you homesick for heaven; to console you concerning your departed Christian friends by giving you some idea of the brilliancy of the scenes in which they now commingle; to give all who love the Lord a more elevated idea as to where they are going to pass the most of the years of their existence, and to set all the indifferent and neglected to quick and immediate preparation, that they may have it likewise.

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Yea, it is to induce many of our young people to study a volume of God that few ever open, but without some acquaintance with which it is impossible to understand the Bible—I mean the precious stones, their crystalization, their powers of refraction, their cleavage, their fracture, their luster, their phosphoresence, their transparency, their infinity of color and shape, and what they had to do with the welfare and doom of families and the destiny of nations—aye, the positive revelation they make of God Himself.

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ther intuity of color and shape, and what they had to do with the welfare and doom of families and the destiny of nations—aye, the positive reveation they make of God Himself.

My text stands us in the presence of the most stupendous splendor of the universe, and that is the wail of heaven, and says of its foundations that they are garnished with all manner of precious stones. All the ancient cities had walls for cafety, and heaven has a wall for overlasting safety. You may say that a wall made up of all manner of precious stones is figurative, but you cannot understand the force and significance of the figure unless you know something about the real structure and color and value of the precious stones mentioned.

Note that the same the same that the same stone the wall of heaven, but the foundations of the wall of heaven, but the foundations of the wall of heaven, but the foundations of the wall and I sak you to join me in the attempt to scale some of the heights. We shall only get part of the way up, but better that than to stay down on the stupid level where the most of us have all our lives been standing. We begin clear down at the bottom and where the wall begins.

The first layer of the foundation, reaching all around the city and for 1300 miles, is a layer of jasper. Indeed there is more of jasper in the wall of heaven than of any other brilliant, because it not only composes a part of the foundation, but makes up the chief part of the superstructure. The jasper is a congregation of many colors. It is hrown, it is yellow, it is green it is vermilion, it is red, it is purple, it is black, and is so striped with colors that much of it is called ribbon jasper.

It is found in Siberia and Egypt, but it is rare in most lands and of great value, for it is so hard the ordinary processes cannot break it off from the places where it has been deposited. The workmen bore holes into the rock of jasper, then drive into these holes sticks of dry birch wood, and then saturate the stelks and keep them saturated until th The portrain of Canasa successory were recommendational to the programment of the National Successory of the National Successory

their hammers! Emeralds have had much to do with the destiny of Maxico. Five of them were presented by Cortez to his bride, one of them cut into the shape of a rose, another into the shape of a trumpet, another into the shape of a trumpet, another into the shape of a trumpet, another into the shape of a bell, with tongue of peerl, and this presentation aroused the jeal-ously of the throne and causad the consequent fall of Cortez. But the depths of the sea were decorated with those emeralds, for in a shipwreck they went down off the coast of Barbary. Napoleon wore an emerald at Austerlitz.

In the Kremin museum at Moscow there are crowns and scepters and outspread miracles of emerald. Ireland is called the Emerald Isle not because of its verdure, but because it was presented to Henry II of England with an emerald ring. Nero had a magnifying glass of emerald through which he looked at the gladiatorial contests at Rome. But here are 1500 miles of emerald sweeping around the heavenly city in one layer.

But upward still and you put your foot on

But upward still and you put your foot on a stratum of sardonyx, white and red, a seeming commingling of snow and fire, the snow cooling the fire, the fire melting the

a stratum of sardonyx, white and red, a seeming commingling of snow and fire, the snow cooling the fire, the fire melting the snow cooling the fire, the fire melting the snow.

Another climb and you reach the sardius, named after the city of Sardius. Another climb and you reach the chrysolite. A specimen of this, belonging to Epiphanus, in the Fourth Century, was said to be so brilliant that whatever was put over to concast is was shone through, and the empero of China has a specimen that is described as having such penetrating rathands. It makes the night should be such as a specimen that is described as having such penetrating rathands. It makes the night should be such as a specimen that is described as having such penetrating rathands. It was seen that you reach the servi. Two thousand years ago the Greeks used this precious stone for engraving purposes. It was accounted among the royal treasures of Tyre. The hilt of Murat's sword was adorned with it. It glows in the innerial crown of Great Britain. Luther thought the beryls of the heavenly wall was turquoise. Kalisch thought it was chrysolite. Josephus thought it a golden colored jewel. The wheels of Ezekiel's vision flamed with beryl and were a revolving fire.

The beryl appears in six sided prisms, and is set in seals and intaglios, in necklaces and coronets. It was the toy of ancient jewelry, it ornamented the affluent with eardroos. Charlemagne presented it to his favorite. Beautiful beryl! Exquisitely shaped beryl! Divinely colored beryl! It seems like congealed color. It looks like froza fire.

But stop not here. Climb higher and you come to topaz, a bewilderment of beauty and named after an island of the Rad Ses.

Climb higher and you creach the jacinth, named after the flower hyacinth and of reddish blue.

Take one more step and you reach the top, not of the flower hyacinth and of reddish blue.

To a second the wall, and St. John cries out, "The Greeks thought this stone a preventive of dening the color, for its unseen Egyptians, in Etrucan, in Rom

ment of sou', look far down and look far no and to force upon you the conclusion that if all our climbing has only shown us the foundations of this wall, what must the wall itself be; and if this is the outside of heaven, what must the inside be; and if all this is figurative, what must the reality be. Oh, this piled up magnificence of the beavenly wall! Oh, this opalescent, florescent, prismatic miracle of architecture! What enthronement of all colors! A mingling of the blue of skies, and the surf of seas, and the green of meadows, and the upholstery of autumnal forests, and the fire of August sunsets. All the splendors of earth and heaven dashed into those twelve rows of foundation wall. All that, mark you, only typical of the spiritual glories that roll over heaven like the Atlantic and Pacific Ocsans swing in one billow.

Do you not see that it was impossible that you understand a hundredthoart of the successiveness of that twenty-first chapter of Revelation without going into some of the particulars of the wall of heaven and dipping up some of its dipping colors, and running your eye along some of its wondrous crystallizations, and extening some of its sapphire, and shielding your eyes against the shimamering brilliance in its beryl, and studying the 1500 miles of emerald without a flaw? Yet all this only the foot of the wall, for my text says, "The foundations of the wall of the city were garnished with all manuer of precious stones." Oh, get down your hauf of the very our an play one! Get down a palm branch if you can reach one! Why, it makes us all feal like crying out with James Montyoneers:

Whee shall these eves the heaven built walls And peatly gases behold?

## When shall these eyes the heaven built walls And pearly gates behold?

Oh, my sou!! If my fext shows us only the outside, what must the inside b:? While riding last summer through the emperor's park near St. Petersburg, I was captivated with graves, transplanted from all zones, and the flower beds—miles this way and miles that way—incarnadined with bautty, and the fountains bounding in such revel with the sunlight as nowhere else is seen, I said: "This is beautiful. I never saw anything like this before."

But when I entered the palace and saw the pictured walls, and the long line of statuary, and aquariums afloat with all bright sceles, and aviaries a-chantifult bird voices, and the inner doors of the palaces were swung back by the chamberlain, and I saw the emperor and empress and princes and princess, and they greeted me with a cordiality of old acquaintancestip, I forget all the groves and floral bewitchment I had sak, if the outside of heaven attracts to the second of the control of heaven attracts and the inner doors of the palaces were so the palaces and princess and princess and princess and the groves and floral bewitchment I had sak, if the outside of heaven attracts to the second of the second attracts and the second of the second o

## SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 5

"Dedicating the Temple," Ezra vi., 14-22. Golden Text: Psalm cxxii., 1. Commentary.

14. "And the elders of the Jews builde", and they prospered through the prophesying of Hagagithe prophet and Zechariah, the son of Iddo." Our last lesson in this book was in the thir chanter, where we read of the laying of the foundation of the Lord's house and of the joy of the people. Then follows an account of how the adversaries hindered the work and caused it to cease (iv., 4, 5, 24). In chapter v., 1, was reintroduced to the two prophets named in this first verse of our lesson, and in the rest of chapter v. and the next chapter down to this verse was are told of the services of the work. Observed the control of their success in the people of their success of the service of the success of the success

"Mill not any more eat thereof until it be fulfilled in the kingdom of God (Luke xxii., 16), 20 "For the priests and the Levites were purified together, all of them were pure." There was a ceremonial purification necessary to the keeping of the passover, and in the days of Hezekah we read that they kept it on the second instead of the first month because the priests were not sufficiently sanstified (II Chron. xxx., 2, 3; compare Num. ix., 0, 11). It wownuld enjoy Christ, 04 "Passover, wao has been sacrificed for us, on must cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God (I Cor. vi. 1), 21. "All such as had senarated thereas was mot them from the litthiness of the heathen of the land to seek the Lord God of Israel id eat." It would seem that many of those who had been living in the land when they saw the temple builded and the worship of the true God established joined themselves to Israel. So shall it be in the days that are coming, when men of all languages shall say to the Jows, We will go with vou, for God is with you (Zech, viii., 28). So it is now, when Christis seen in us and not self, people will be drawn away from the follies and filthiness of this present evil world to the re-

is with you (Zech, viii, 28. So it is now, when Christis seen in us and not self, people will be drawn away from the follies and filthiness of this present evil world to the realities of a life of faith in the Son of God, and God will be glorified in us (Gal, i., 24). 22. "And kept the feast of unleavened oread seven days with joy, for the Lord had made then joyful and turnet bhe heart of the king of Assyria unto them." When He giveth quietness, who then can make frour be against us (Rom. viii., 31)? The king's heart is in the hands of the Lord, as the rivers of water; He turneth it whither-soever He will (Prov. xxi., 1), If, as His people, we are only willing and obedient, He will make us eat the good of the land and drink of the river of His pleasures (Isa. i., 19; Ps. xxxvi., S. Lis the pleasure of the Lord to have us full of joy (John xvi., 24; xvii., 13), but it mast be His joy, and that was to do the will of God.—Lesson Helper.

Too Previous in His Jollity

When Ed Youse was acquitted of the theft of a refrigerater in Court the other morning he was so glad that he jumped over two chairs. Judge Endlich, whose dignity was shocked at such an acrobatic performance, called Youse before the bar and said: "Young man, I sentence you to sixty days' imprisonment for contempt of Court." Youse's countenance took on a woebegone expression when he heard the words, and it had not yet assumed its normal condition when the Court adjourned. His joyful manifestations will be made in a more subdued style hereafter.—Reading (Pa.) Telegram.

A FRIEND of ours has named his horse "Nail," because his wife cannot drive him.—Roseleaf.

# FAIR WOMAN'S DOMINION.

COLD WEATHER WRAPS.

Princess-Shaped Mantle Costume With Passementerie Trimming. Reception Costumes.



der lining, reaching to the feet, on which is sewn the plastron, which is allke back and front. The lining closes in the middle with hooks and syes, the plastron is sown on on one side and fastened on the shoulder and under the armhole with hooks. This plastron is made of material cut on the straight, and fails in small gathers, and is provided with a band of material to prevent it from stretching. The hooks should either be sewn fast to a strip of silk or to the lining itself. In ng. The hooks should either be seen to a strip of silk or to the lining itself. In





TWO RECEPTION COSTUMES. the latter case, the upper material must not be sewn in with the lining. The back part of the princess robe must be so bias at the middle seam that the skirt falls into a bell shape. Some extra material may be also added to make more ample folds. Instead added to make more ample forces. Instead of breast darts, protection seams are used underneath the bodice so as not to be visible on the outside. These seams must be sewn into small gores and thoroughly ironed flat. The front breadths are fastened with hooks and eyes, and the plastron is also secured to the rest of the costume in the same man-



of a flounce, which is formed into epaulets on the shoulders, and is trimmed with pasvery black in tone. Persian lamb or skunk very block in tone, Persian lamb or skunk preferably. The skirt should be lined with satin or silk, or even with flannel, if preferred, as it is to be worn without any outer garment. From about half a yard beneath the waist it should be sewn together. The sleeves are cut out of one material, and have as usual two seams. They are lined and slightly drawn in, so as to form a puff. This puff must be drazed on the linius and sewn. signty drawn in, so as to form a pun. The puff must be draped on the lining and sewn in under the cuffs in such a mauner as to give the impression that the whole sleeve is made in one. They are then trimmed with fur and passementerie, in the manner indi-

at a recent reception and as they were drawn from life, the attitudes are animated and picturesque. Here is a guest taken just as she came in, her head tipped back in observation and her band still holding up her dress, showing a glimpse of a skirt of filmy lace over white lawn. The bodice is shirred very full at the neck and then drawn tight at the waist with a belt of black veivet all covered with green jet nail heads and pendents. Around the bottom of the skirt are two rows of astrakhan and the cape is of the softest astrakhan in the world and the two ruffles that make it are as full as if they were made of cloth. The other guest hates here with and is affailed she is so fer sheard in the fashions that no one will know that sable is really the thing and that astrakhan is not. from life, the attitudes are animated

sable is really the thing and that astrakhan is not.

Another guest, she of the second picture, came still later, with a rush of apologies. Her gown is a soft tan. She is a brown blende. The velvet bodice belt she wears is matreuse green. The buttons of her bodice are pearl. Her tiny hat is all perky with black wings.

The picture shows a guest at a recent reception. She had on for a wrap a wonderful thing they call a capuchon in Paris, of white velvet, with a flaring Henry II collar held in at the lower edge by a band of sable. The sable ran all down the long ends, too. Her dress was shot siik, all gray and silver, the belt was silvery, the sleeves were very big and the little wrap was made so as not to interfere or hide them at all. The white and the sable and the gray of silver made her dark beauty seem very impressive.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

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Windsor Castle is one of the most pleturesque places in England. It was originally built by William the Conqueror, who here established a hunting seat. To Edward III. it owes much of its magnificence and strength; and since his time it has been a favorite abode of English sovereigns. And what a history its thirty generations of existence can tell! Here the sagacious and statesmanlike Henry Tudor, who reconciled the rival houses of York and I ancaster, held high council with his court; here his son and successor dailied with his maids of honor, and after his scandalous divorcement from Katherine of Aragon, placed the crown on Arme Boley; here the "good Queen Bees" listened to the plays of Shakspeare and received the encomiums of poets and courtiers; here the pedantic James and the pious Charles asserted the divine right, and here the Protector sat in deliberation with the stern representatives of the commonwealth.

Here, too, after the restoration, romped the "merry manarch" with beauty and wit; and from this palace was driven forth the next King lo give place to the great Stattholder. The third George here resigned; and the palace at last proved a prison to the insane old fuller. His granddaughter, Victoria, makes Windsor her home; and the Queen's court is a model of good order, while her family exhibits the results of wholesome training and worthy example. One of the Most Attractive Abodes of British Royalty.

example.

The palace contains many relies of The palace contains many relies of by-gone years. The armor and equipage of chivalry, the fashion of former ages, the disentombed ruins of antiquity, and the graves of Kings and Queens in the royal chapel are here; and the portraits of heroes, statesmen, writers and civilians adorn the chimbers or decorate the galleries. The paintings of some of the old mas ers hang in the large saloons; and one room, called the beauty room, formerly contained pictures of Charles II.'s coart. They have, to her honor, be it said, been banished by Victoria. To some portions of the palace the public is admitted; and obliging attendants point out the principal objects of interest.

The Oldest Person in the World.

The Oldest Person in the World.

"Probably the oldest person living upon the earth is a member of the tribe of Mayo or White Indians inhabiting the Sierra Madre Mountains in Mexico," said Don Carlos Pietrie, a resident of Durango. "The party in question is a woman, and it is known positively that she is more than 135 years old. How much more is purely problematical. She claims to be 160, but that transcends belief. What her original name was I do not know, she having long ago adopted that of Mary. She is a full blood Mayo, has blue eyes and light hair, and should you meet her anywhere but in the heart of the Sierra Madras you would suppose her a Swede. The Mayos very much resemble the Swedes, and have a tradition that their ancestors came from a land of snow and ice, far beyond the big water. "Old Mary," as she is called, is bent almost double. Her skin has shriveled until it looks like wrinkied parchment, and she has 1951 the transcription of the control of the control of the she has 1951 the use of her hands and feet. like wrinkled parchment, and she has just the use of her hands and feet. ost the use of her hands and feet. During the last year her eyesight, hitherto remarkably good, has failed her and her hearing has become impaired. She still possesses the full use of her tongue, however, and is a voluble talker. It was from her that I gleaned much of my knowledge of the traditions of the Mayos, which I propose soon to publish. I have I propose soon to publish. secured an excellent portrait of old Mary, together with copies of entries in the books of early Catholic mis-sionaries, showing that she was of marriageable age when the thirteen American Colonies seceded from Great

Britain."-Globe-Democrat Oll of Neroll.

By distillation with water, orangeflowers afford an essential oil, the essence or oil of neroli; and the water essence or oil of heroit, and the water from which this is separated is sold as orange-flower water. The oil re-ceived its name from having been used in the seventeenth century by Anne Marie, wife of the Prince of Anne marke, whe of the Frince of Nerola or Neroli, as a perfume for her gloves. It possesses in a concen-trated degree the fragrance of the flowers, and is much used in perfumes of various kinds. Orange-flower water is used in pharmacy to flavor mix-tures, and sometimes in cooking.

A sweet little 4-year-old added this clause to her evening petition the other night: "And please help the other night: "And please help grandm not to talk so much when the voilustrations depict costumes wors" the pies get burned."—Boston Trav-